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=> s e3
L1            1 WE43/CN

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L1   ANSWER 1 OF 1  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
RN   145684-42-0  REGISTRY
ED   Entered STN:  04 Feb 1993
CN   Magnesium alloy, base, Mg,Dy,Er,Gd,Li,Nd,Sm,Y,Yb,Zr (WE43)  (CA INDEX
     NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN   Elektron WE43
CN   Mg4Y3RE
CN   WE43
MF   Dy . Er . Gd . Li . Mg . Nd . Sm . Y . Yb . Zr
CI   AYS
SR   CA
LC   STN Files:   CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER, USPATFULL

Component   Component      Component
             Percent    Registry Number
=========+============+===============
    Mg         92            7439-95-4
    Y           4            7440-65-5
    Nd          2.2          7440-00-8
    Zr          0.6          7440-67-7
    Dy          0.3          7429-91-6
    Gd          0.2          7440-54-2
    Er          0.1          7440-52-0
    Li          0.1          7439-93-2
    Sm          0.1          7440-19-9
    Yb          0.1          7440-64-4


**PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT**

              91 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
              93 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)


=> file caplus

=> s l1
L2           93 L1

=> s l2 and thu/rl
        977846 THU/RL
L3            6 L2 AND THU/RL

=> d ibib abs hit 1-6

L3   ANSWER 1 OF 6  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2007:1473457  CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080212>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          148:85907
TITLE:                    Implants, especially stents with cholesterol or
                          cholesterol-ester-containing coating
INVENTOR(S):              Korzuschnik, Ellen; Borck, Alexander
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Biotronik Vi Patent A.-G., Switz.
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SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 6pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 102006029247	A1	20071227	DE 2006-102006029247	20060626
EP 1872809	A1	20080102	EP 2007-10844	20070601
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, AL, BA, HR, MK, YU				
US 2007299512	A1	20071227	US 2007-767878	20070625

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2006-102006029247A 20060626

AB The invention concerns implants, especially stents with coatings that contain cholesterol or a cholesterol ester, preferably cholesterol linolate. Biocorrodable stents prepared from magnesium alloys are coated. Linoleic acid and drugs can be added to the coating material. Thus a WE43 magnesium alloy stent was dip-coated with a solution containing 0.2 cholesterol, 0.2 g α-tocopherol in 3 mL cyclohexane. The dryed stent was implanted into a pig; after 35 days lower restenosis was observed that with the uncoated control stent.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT Magnesium alloy, base
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(implants, especially stents with cholesterol or cholesterol-ester-containing coating)

IT 145684-42-0, WE43
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(implants, especially stents with cholesterol or cholesterol-ester-containing coating)

IT 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies 60-33-3, Linoleic acid, biological studies 604-33-1 137071-32-0, Pimecrolimus
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(implants, especially stents with cholesterol or cholesterol-ester-containing coating)

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:800938 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080212>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:243456
TITLE: Absorbable magnesium alloy drug-eluting stent with multilayer controlled-release coatings, and its preparation method
INVENTOR(S): Xu, Xinhua; Zhang, Chunhuai; Lu, Ping
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tianjin University, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 8pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 100998897	A	20070718	CN 2006-10130594	20061227

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 2006-10130594 20061227

AB The title drug-eluting stent comprises WE43 Mg alloy stent body and multilayer controlled-release coatings. The WE43 Mg alloy contains 3.7-4.3% of Yt, 2.0-2.5% of Nd, 0.4% of Zr, and 0.1-2.4% of Yb, Er and Gd. The multilayer coatings comprises, from the interior to the exterior, a compact anticorrosive coating containing magnesium aluminum oxide or cerium oxide, a cross-linked compact drug-carrying coating containing chitosan or collagen, a non-crosslinked compact drug-carrying coating containing poly(L-lactic acid) or poly(hydroxyacetic acid), and a controlled-release coating containing poly(L-lactic acid) or poly(hydroxyacetic acid). The preparation method comprises processing WE43 Mg alloy to stent body by laser-engraving, subjecting to ultrasound treatment, vacuum-annealing, immersing in an anticorrosive liquid containing Ce(NO3)3 or Ce(CO3)2 and H2O2 to form an anticorrosive coating, and forming the rest coatings in order by immersion and vacuum-drying. The inventive stent has the advantages of controlled release, good stability and no risk of stripping off.

IT Alloys, biological studies
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(absorbable magnesium alloy drug-eluting stent with multilayer controlled-release coatings, and its preparation method)

IT Collagens, biological studies
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(absorbable magnesium alloy drug-eluting stent with multilayer controlled-release coatings, and its preparation method)

IT 7429-91-6, Dysprosium, biological studies 7440-00-8, Neodymium, biological studies 7440-64-4, Ytterbium, biological studies 7440-65-5, Yttrium, biological studies 7440-67-7, Zirconium, biological studies 9012-76-4, Chitosan 26009-03-0, Poly(glycolic acid) 26124-68-5, Poly(glycolic acid) 26161-42-2 26811-96-1, Poly(L-lactic acid) 39404-95-0 145684-42-0
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(absorbable magnesium alloy drug-eluting stent with multilayer controlled-release coatings, and its preparation method)

IT 24512-63-8, Geniposide 53123-88-9, Rapamycin
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(absorbable magnesium alloy drug-eluting stent with multilayer controlled-release coatings, and its preparation method)

IT 7429-90-5, Aluminum, biological studies 7439-95-4, Magnesium, biological studies 7440-45-1, Cerium, biological studies
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(oxide derivative; absorbable magnesium alloy drug-eluting stent with multilayer controlled-release coatings, and its preparation method)

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:67783 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080212>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:448100

TITLE: Mechanical properties of degradable magnesium implants in dependence of the implantation duration
AUTHOR(S): Krause, Chr.; Bormann, D.; Hassel, Th.; Bach, Fr.-W.; Windhagen, H.; Krause, A.; Hackenbroich, Chr.; Meyer-Lindenberg, A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Materials Science, University of Hanover, Garbsen, 30823, Germany
SOURCE: Magnesium Technology in the Global Age, Proceedings of the International Symposium on Magnesium Technology in the Global Age, Montreal, QC, Canada, Oct. 1-4, 2006 (2006), 329-343. Editor(s): Pekguleryuz, Mihriban O.; Mackenzie, Luke W. F. Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum: Montreal, Que.
CODEN: 69IUWN; ISBN: 1-894475-66-6
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English
AB Within the scope the collaborative research center 599 (Medical University of Hanover, University of Veterinary Medicine Hanover, University of Hanover) the behavior of the degradation of magnesium materials as implants are investigated by using animal expts. (rabbits). Thus extruded cylindrical pins from the magnesium alloys MgCa0.8%, WE43 and LAE 442 were implanted intramedullary in the tibia diaphyses. The implantation duration was 3 and 6 mo. After the explantation 3 point bending tests were carried out to investigate the possible changes of the mech. properties. Clearly changes in dependence of the implantation duration could be determined The three magnesium alloys show a decrease of the mech. resistance with an increasing implantation time. To evaluate the degradation process, which is the reason for the changes, micrographs and element analyses (EDX) have been accomplished after the 3 point bending tests. The micrographs show for all used magnesium alloys corroded surfaces but no preferred corrosion on the grain boundarys. The element analyses show beside a layer which is rich in calcium and phosphorus an agglomeration of rare earth elements in this layer. With these results a using of magnesium alloys as a material for implants can be announced.
REFERENCE COUNT: 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
IT 552290-42-3, LAE 442
RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(LAE 442 exhibited decrease in mech. resistance with increasing implantation duration in rabbit)
IT 272447-76-4
RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(MgCa0.8% exhibited decrease in mech. resistance with increasing implantation duration in rabbit)
IT 145684-42-0, WE43
RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(WE43 exhibited decrease in mech. resistance with increasing implantation duration in rabbit)

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:823616 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080212>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:199948
TITLE: Implant for releasing an active substance into a vessel through which a body medium flows and use to implant drugs into blood vessels for the treatment of tumors

INVENTOR(S): Heublein, Bernd; Flach, Erhard; Geistert, Wolfgang; Kolberg, Gernot; Harder, Claus; Rohde, Roland; Mueller, Heinz
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Restate Patent A.-G., Switz.; Heublein, Eva; Heublein, Nora; Heublein, Christoph
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 30 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005075005	A1	20050818	WO 2005-EP1167	20050204
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
DE 102004029611	A1	20050825	DE 2004-102004029611	20040609
CA 2552405	A1	20050818	CA 2005-2552405	20050204
EP 1711213	A1	20061018	EP 2005-701357	20050204
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, IS				
CN 1905913	A	20070131	CN 2005-80001686	20050204
JP 2007520292	T	20070726	JP 2006-551814	20050204

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
DE 2004-102004006745A 20040206
DE 2004-102004029611A 20040609
WO 2005-EP1167 W 20050204

AB The aim of the invention is to provide an implant for releasing an active substance into a vessel through which a body medium flows. This aim is achieved by the inventive implant for releasing an active substance into a vessel through which a body medium flows. Said implant comprises a base that consists of a biodegradable material as the carrier of the active substance to be released. The body medium flows around said base on the inside and/or outside thereof. Biodegradable magnesium alloys are used as carriers for antitumor drugs; they are implanted into blood vessels for regional drug delivery (RDD).

REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT Rare earth metals, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(alloy component; implant for releasing an active substance into a vessel through which a body medium flows and use to implant drugs into blood vessels for treatment of tumors)

IT Iron alloy, base
Magnesium alloy, base
Tungsten alloy, base
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(implant for releasing an active substance into a vessel through which a body medium flows and use to implant drugs into blood vessels for treatment of tumors)

IT 7429-90-5, Aluminum, biological studies 7439-93-2, Lithium, biological studies 7440-65-5, Yttrium, biological studies 7440-67-7, Zirconium, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(alloy component; implant for releasing an active substance into a vessel through which a body medium flows and use to implant drugs into blood vessels for treatment of tumors)
IT 7439-89-6, Iron, biological studies 7439-95-4, Magnesium, biological studies 7440-33-7, Tungsten, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(alloy; implant for releasing an active substance into a vessel through which a body medium flows and use to implant drugs into blood vessels for treatment of tumors)
IT 145684-42-0, WE43
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(implant for releasing an active substance into a vessel through which a body medium flows and use to implant drugs into blood vessels for treatment of tumors)

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:632022 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080212>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:120610
TITLE: Radio-opaque marker for medical implants
INVENTOR(S): Gerold, Bodo; Harder, Claus; Heublein, Bernd; Mueller, Heinz
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Restate Patent A.-G., Switz.
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 6 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 10361942	A1	20050721	DE 2003-10361942	20031224
WO 2005065737	A1	20050721	WO 2004-EP10081	20040907
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1696978	A1	20060906	EP 2004-765014	20040907
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK				
US 2007191708	A1	20070816	US 2007-596797	20070426

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

DE 2003-10361942	A	20031224
WO 2004-US10081	W	20040331
WO 2004-EP10081	W	20040907

AB The invention concerns radio-opaque markers for medical implants that include (a) 10-90 weight/weight% of a biodegradable base; (b) 10-90 weight/weight% of
one or more radio-opaque elements selected from the group of I, Au, Ta, Y,

Nb, Mo, Ru, Rh, Ba, La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb, Lu, Hf, Ta, W, Re, Os, Ir and Bi; (c) 10 weight/weight% other components. The markers are in form of alloys; biodegradable bases are prepared from substances containing magnesium, iron or zinc; biodegradable polymers can be bases as well. Thus a stent was prepare from the magnesium alloy WE43 and coated by PVD with Mg/Y including 85% Mg and 15% Y.

REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT Polyesters, biological studies
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(lactic acid-based; radio-opaque marker for medical implants)

IT 7429-91-6, Dysprosium, biological studies 7439-88-5, Iridium, biological studies 7439-91-0, Lanthanum, biological studies 7439-94-3, Lutetium, biological studies 7439-98-7, Molybdenum, biological studies 7440-00-8, Neodymium, biological studies 7440-03-1, Niobium, biological studies 7440-04-2, Osmium, biological studies 7440-10-0, Praseodymium, biological studies 7440-15-5, Rhenium, biological studies 7440-16-6, Rhodium, biological studies 7440-18-8, Ruthenium, biological studies 7440-19-9, Samarium, biological studies 7440-25-7, Tantalum, biological studies 7440-27-9, Terbium, biological studies 7440-30-4, Thulium, biological studies 7440-33-7, Tungsten, biological studies 7440-39-3, Barium, biological studies 7440-45-1, Cerium, biological studies 7440-52-0, Erbium, biological studies 7440-53-1, Europium, biological studies 7440-54-2, Gadolinium, biological studies 7440-57-5, Gold, biological studies 7440-58-6, Hafnium, biological studies 7440-60-0, Holmium, biological studies 7440-64-4, Ytterbium, biological studies 7440-65-5, Yttrium, biological studies 7440-69-9, Bismuth, biological studies 7553-56-2, Iodine, biological studies 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 9012-76-4, Chitosan 26023-30-3, Poly[oxy(1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-ethanediyl)] 26680-10-4, Polylactide 145684-42-0, WE43
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(radio-opaque marker for medical implants)

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:1130051 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080212>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:435701
TITLE: In vivo corrosion of four magnesium alloys and the associated bone response
AUTHOR(S): Witte, F.; Kaese, V.; Haferkamp, H.; Switzer, E.; Meyer-Lindenberg, A.; Wirth, C. J.; Windhagen, H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Hannover Medical School, Hannover, 30625, Germany
SOURCE: Biomaterials (2005), 26(17), 3557-3563
CODEN: BIMADU; ISSN: 0142-9612
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Degrading metal alloys are a new class of implant materials suitable for bone surgery. The aim of this study was to investigate the degradation mechanism at the bone-implant interface of different degrading magnesium alloys in bone and to determine their effect on the surrounding bone. Sample rods of four different magnesium alloys and a degradable polymer as a control were implanted intramedullary into the femora of guinea pigs. After 6 and 18 wk, uncalcified sections were generated for histomorphol. anal. The bone-implant interface was characterized in uncalcified sections by SEM, element mapping and X-ray diffraction. Results showed that metallic implants made of magnesium alloys degrade in vivo depending

on the composition of the alloying elements. While the corrosion layer of all magnesium alloys accumulated with biol. calcium phosphates, the corrosion layer was in direct contact with the surrounding bone. The results further showed high mineral apposition rates and an increased bone mass around the magnesium rods, while no bone was induced in the surrounding soft tissue. From the results of this study, there is a strong rationale that in this research model, high magnesium ion concentration could lead to bone cell activation.

REFERENCE COUNT: 17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT Polyesters, biological studies
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(lactide; in vivo corrosion of four magnesium alloys and the associated bone response)

IT Magnesium alloy, base
RL: CPS (Chemical process); DEV (Device component use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(in vivo corrosion of four magnesium alloys and the associated bone response)

IT 12634-54-7, AZ91 12634-55-8, AZ31 145684-42-0, WE43 552290-42-3, LAE442
RL: CPS (Chemical process); DEV (Device component use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(in vivo corrosion of four magnesium alloys and the associated bone response)

IT 80531-02-8, D-Lactide-L-lactide copolymer
RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(in vivo corrosion of four magnesium alloys and the associated bone response)